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[SECOND ENGLISH EDITION.]

UTAH AND HER PEOPLE.

ILLUSTRATED.

CONTAINING A SKETCH OF UTAH AND MORMONISM, THE ARTICLES OF FAITH OF THE MORMON CHURCH,
THE RESOURCES AND ATTRACTIONS OF THE STATE,
ETC., ETC.

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COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY WM. A. MORTON.

Albert //

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— 1901. —

PRESS OF "THE DESERET EVENING NEWS."

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

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FIRST PRESIDENCY OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

Articles of Faith

Of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

1. We believe in God, the Eternal Father, and in His Son, Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost.

2. We believe that men will be punished for their own sins and not for Adam's transgression.

3. We believe that, through the atonement of Christ, all mankind may be saved, by obedience to the laws and ordinances of the Gospel.

4. We believe that the first principles and ordinances of the Gospel are: First, faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; Second, repentance; Third, baptism by immersion for the remission of sins; Fourth, laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost.

5. We believe that a man must be called of God, by "prophecy and by the laying on of hands," by those who are in authority to preach the Gospel and administer in the ordinances thereof.

6. We believe in the same organization that existed in the primitive church, viz., Apostles, Prophets, Pastors, Teachers, Evangelists, etc.

7. We believe in the gift of tongues, prophecy, revelation, visions, healings, interpretation of tongues, etc.

8. We believe the Bible to be the word of God, as far as it is translated correctly; we also believe the Book of Mormon to be the word of God.

9. We believe all that God has revealed, all that He does now reveal, and we believe that He will yet reveal many great and important things pertaining to the kingdom of God.

10. We believe in the literal gathering of Israel and in the restoration of the Ten Tribes. That Zion will be built upon this continent. That Christ will reign personally upon the earth, and that the earth will be renewed and receive its paradisaic glory.

11. We claim the privilege of worshipping Almighty God according to the dictates of our conscience, and allow all men the same privilege, let them worship how, where or what they may.

12. We believe in being subject to kings, presidents, rulers and magistrates, in obeying, honoring and sustaining the law.

13. We believe in being honest, true, chaste, benevolent, virtuous, and in doing good to all men; indeed we may say that we follow the admonition of Paul, "We believe all things, we hope all things;" we have endured many things, and hope to be able to endure all things. If there is anything virtuous, lovely or of good report or praiseworthy, we seek after these things.

Joseph Smith.



THE PROPHET JOSEPH SMITH.

SKETCH of UTAH and MORMONISM.

By Orson F. Whitney.

UTAH owes her existenee to a religious movement similar in some of its phases to that which peopled the shores of New England with representatives of the Anglo-Saxon race and laid the foundation of the mightiest government of modern times. No complete history of the United States could be written without some referenee to the Pilgrims or Puritans who fled from persecution in the Old World to find religious freedom in the New. No sketch of Utah would be complete, or even possible, without some reference to the Mormons, or, to give them their proper title, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; for it was that Church, persecuted in the East and pausing midway in its westward flight from Nanvoo—its last foothold within the confines of eivilization—that sent forth the Pioneers who founded Utah, and has ever since furnished the bulk of the bone and sinew that has built up the State. Mormonism and Utah are inseparable themes; as much so as any eoupling of cause and effect.



PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The founder of the Church was Joseph Smith, a native of Vermont, who, as a boy of fourteen, in the forest-fringed districts of Western New York, received visitations from on high, apprising him of the apostate condition of Christendom and authorizing him to establish anew upon earth the true Church of Christ. His first visitation was in the spring of 1820, when the Father and Son appeared to him; opening the new gospel dispensation. Subsequently he was visited by an angel named Moroni, who revealed to him the existence of some golden plates, hidden in a hill near the village of Manchester. These plates, temporarily entrusted to him by the angel, were covered with ancient hieroglyphics, which Joseph Smith by means of the Urim and Thummim—also delivered to him by the angel—translated, and gave to the world as a result the Book of Mormon. It is a record of the ancient inhabitants of America, from the time of the Tower of Babel down to the early part of the fifth century of the Christian era, and is mostly a history of a people called Nephites, a branch of the House of Israel, who, led by Lehi and his son Nephi, of the tribe of Manasseh, and followed by some of the children of Judah, came from Jerusalem about the year 600 B. C. and peopled South and North America. To these descendants of Abraham the Savior appeared, after His resurrection, and



PRESIDENT JOHN TAYLOR.

taught the fullness of His Gospel, supplementing and preceding the teachings of other prophets, the last of whom was Moroni, afterwards the angel custodian of the golden plates, who, while yet a mortal, about 420 A. D., hid them in the hill from which they were taken by Joseph Smith. This place of deposit was called by the Nephites, Cumorah. The Book of Mormon takes its name from Mormon, the father of Moroni, who recorded upon the plates the history of his people, the white progenitors of the dusky and degenerate American Indians.

Among other angelic visitants connected with the rise of the Latter-day Church, was John the Baptist, who, on May 15th, 1829, conferred upon Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery the Aaronic Priesthood, empowering them to preach faith and repentance and to baptize by immersion from the remission of sins. This was followed by a visitation from the Apostles Peter, James and John, who conferred upon Joseph and Oliver the Melchisedek Priesthood, which gave them power to bestow the Holy Ghost by the laying on of hands. Thus equipped with the Bible and Book of Mormon as their doctrinal standards, supplemented by immediate and continuous revelation, this twain—known as the First and Second Elders of the Church—with others ordained by them, went forth, preaching amid the hottest persecution the restored



PRESIDENT WILFORD WOODRUFF.

Gospel, healing the sick, casting out devils, and otherwise “confirming the words with signs following.” Their first converts were made from Western and Southern New York and Northern Pennsylvania.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints—nicknamed “Mormons” for their belief in the Book of Mormon—was organized at Fayette, Seneca County, New York, on the 6th of April, 1830. Within a year it moved bodily to Kirtland, Ohio, which became during the next seven years its headquarters. In 1831 it established a colony in Jackson County, Missouri, the site of the future City of Zion, the New Jerusalem, which the Saints, who are of Israel, mostly of the seed of Ephraim, gathered out from all nations, expect to rear in fulfillment of prophesy, preparatory to the second coming of the Savior.

Persecution followed them both to Ohio and Missouri. In the fall of 1833 they were expelled with fire and sword from Jackson County, and early in 1838 the main body of the Church, having lost some of its prominent members by apostasy, abandoned Kirtland, with the Temple they had built there, and concentrated, twelve to fifteen thousand strong, in and around Caldwell County, Missouri, where they founded Far West and other flourishing settlements. There trouble again arose, caused by religious and political differences between them and the older



A GROUP OF UTE INDIANS.

Eastern States, Canada and Great Britain, until they aggregated twenty thousand souls. Religious and political animosity still pursued them, and finally on the 27th of June, 1844, their Prophet, Joseph Smith, and his brother Hyrum, the Patriarch of the Church, who had surrendered for trial on a trumped up charge of treason and riot, were murdered in Carthage jail by an anti-Mormon mob, while under the pledged protection of the Governor of the State. Justice was never done upon the murderers.

settlers, and in the fall and winter succeeding, the Jackson County tragedy was repeated on a larger scale. Under an order issued by Governor Lilburn W. Boggs and executed by Major-General John B. Clark and others, in command of an overwhelming force of militia, the entire Mormon community, after many of them had been killed in battle and in massacre, their leaders imprisoned, their homes devastated, were driven in mid-winter from the confines of the State.

Kindly received by the people of Illinois, the expatriated community settled on the east shore of the Mississippi, in Hancock County, where they founded their beautiful city of Nauvoo, surrounded by other Mormon settlements, both in Illinois and Iowa. There they remained for seven years, increasing rapidly by immigration from the



THE LION AND BEEHIVE HOUSES.

American Desert, on the 24th of July they entered Salt Lake Valley, where, in the midst of desolation, surrounded by savage tribes and suffering untold hardships and privations, they founded Salt Lake City, the metropolis of the Inter-Mountain region; the parent of more than two hundred cities, towns and villages, that owe their existence to the Mormon people and their great leader, Brigham Young. The residue of the migrating Church followed the Pioneers to their new-found home in the wilderness; thenceforth the gathering place of the Mormon people.

Under Brigham Young, the successor to Joseph Smith, the Mormon people, in February, 1846, began their famous exodus from Illinois, leaving Nauvoo with its Temple, which had just been dedicated, to be pillaged and desecrated by their enemies. From their scattered camps in Iowa, and on the Missouri, in the summer of that year, went forth at the call of their country the Mormon Battalion, 500 strong, to assist the United States in its war against Mexico. In the spring of 1847 the Mormon Pioneers (one hundred and forty-three men, three women and two children) lead by Brigham Young in person, leaving the main body of the people encamped upon the frontier, started upon their historic journey to the Rocky Mountains. Traversing the trackless plains and snow-clad mountains lying between the Missouri River and the Great



THE EAGLE GATE (Erected by Brigham Young).

Governor of Utah. Just prior to his installation occurred the "Echo Canyon War," in which Governor Young, having issued an order placing the Territory under martial law, called out the militia to resist the entrance of a United States army under General Albert Sydney Johnson into Salt Lake Valley. An amicable adjustment of the difficulties between Utah and the Federal Government—difficulties based upon misrepresentation—followed in time to avert bloodshed.

When the Mormons settled this region it was Mexican soil, a portion of the province of California, which the Mormon Battalion had helped to conquer; but in less than a year after the arrival of the Pioneers, who raised the stars and stripes, and took possession of the country in the name of the United States, it was ceded to this nation by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The early settlers established the provisional Government of Deseret, and petitioned Congress for admission into the Union. Their prayer for Statehood was denied, but on the 9th of September, 1850, Congress organized the Territory of Utah, and Brigham Young, by appointment of President Millard Fillmore, became its Governor. He served as such for two terms, and in 1858 was succeeded by Alfred Cumming, a native of Georgia, the first non-Mormon



THE GARDO HOUSE (Residence of President John Taylor).

Utah) Arizona and New Mexico owe their existence as organized commonwealths to Utah and her founders. It is claimed that a Mormon colony gave California her first newspaper—antedating by three years the *Deseret News*, the pioneer journal of the Rocky Mountain region—and it was the picks and shovels of Mormon Battalion boys, honorably discharged after faithfully serving their country, that brought to light the auriferous wealth of the far-famed Golden State. For twenty years after the settlement of Salt Lake Valley, Utah was comparatively isolated,

Though no longer Governor of Utah, Brigham Young remained President of the Mormon Church, and as such was the real power in the land. Under his wise and vigorous administration the Church was built up rapidly, the whole surrounding region explored and colonized, irrigation established, arid lands reclaimed, cities and towns laid out, Indian tribes placated, local and foreign missions opened, immigration encouraged, and the Territory from north to south made to hum like one vast hive, the home of these busy bees of industry. The settlements founded by the Mormons on the shores of the Great Salt Lake formed a nucleus for Western civilization, and made possible the colonization of the vast inter-mountain plateau known as the Great Basin. Idaho, Montana, the Dakotas, Colorado, Wyoming, Nevada (once a part of



BRIGHAM YOUNG'S GRAVE.

The pony express and overland stage coach subsequently did much to abridge time and distance, but it was not until 1861 that a transcontinental telegraph line brought Utah into immediate communication with the outside world, and not until 1869 that the shriek of the locomotive broke the stillness of the mountain solitudes and threw open the peaceful settlements of the Saints to the encroachments of modern civilization.

A new era then dawned upon Utah, an era of electricity and steam; telegraph lines were constructed all over

working out her destiny amid the many unpropitious elements by which she was surrounded; battling with crickets, grasshoppers and drouth, and now and then taking up arms to protect her children from pillage and massacre by the marauding and merciless savage. An occasional emigrant train passing on to the coast—a visitation more frequent after the discovery of gold in California—with the regular fall arrival of Mormon immigrants and trains of merchandise from the frontier, was about all there was to remind the dwellers of these mountain fastnesses—"a thousand miles from anywhere"—of the civilization they had left behind. In the ox-team and handcart days it took news three months to travel to Salt Lake City from the Missouri River, and almost the same length of time from the sparsely settled Pacific Coast.

the Territory, railroads built in various directions, and the channels of trade widened, extended and multiplied. In all these enterprises President Brigham Young was the leading spirit and most conspicuous figure. The Deseret Telegraph line, built by the Mormon people, under his direction, preceded by two and a half years the advent of the Pacific Railroad. This period saw the inception of that mammoth business concern, Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, organized by the Mormon leader to unite and consolidate the commercial interests of his people. It also witnessed the reopening of the mines, which, uncovered by General P. E. Conner and other non-Mormons in 1863-4, had languished for lack of capital. Sampling mills and smelters were now erected, ore and bullion shipped, and Utah, ever at the van in agriculture, began forging to the fore as a great mining commonwealth. With the influx of non-Mormon population consequent upon these developments, came the organization of rival political parties, the first that Utah had known, upon lines running parallel with religious and other differences between Mormons and Gentiles. By these names were the two classes in the community commonly called, though they were known politically as the People's and the Liberal parties. The Salt Lake *Herald* and Salt Lake *Tribune*, both great newspapers, the former independent, the latter anti-Mormon in tone, came into being as successors to other journalistic rivals of the *Deseret News*; and non-Mormon churches, of which there had been a few in Utah from the beginning, were now rapidly multiplied. Against these powerful agents, mostly working with a more or less united purpose for its disintegration, Mormonism, strongly entrenched, continued to hold its own. In the midst of the changes thus inaugurated, Brigham Young, the founder of Utah, died at Salt Lake City, August 29th, 1877.

As early as 1862 Congress had legislated upon the subject of polygamy, the plural marriage system of the Saints, practiced by Joseph Smith and other Mormon leaders at Nauvoo, but never publicly promulgated by the Church until 1852. Never at any time did more than two per cent of the Mormon people practice plural marriage, though all or most of them believed the principal to be divine. Mormon polygamy was nothing akin to the polygamy of the Turks or other Oriental peoples of the present time. It was the Patriarchal order of marriage, practiced by Abraham, Jacob, Moses and other ancient worthies, and was one of the principles of the Gospel as restored through the Prophet Joseph Smith. To the Saints it was the key to the celestial kingdom—the highest degree of



LOGAŇ, MANTI AND ST. GEORGE TEMPLES.



THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, (Salt Lake City.)

Saints had settlements. The Edmunds Law, like its predecessor, made punishable by fine and imprisonment the marrying of plural wives, but went further than the statute of 1862 in that it not only inflicted heavier penalties for that offense, but also made punishable, as unlawful cohabitation, the living with plural wives; in fact, the mere acknowledgement of a plural wife was construed and punished by the Federal courts as "unlawful cohabitation." During the progress of the crusade, in March, 1887, the Edmunds Act was supplanted by the Edmunds-

heavenly glory—where family relationships formed on earth according to divine law, are perpetuated. The anti-polygamy act was not enforced, and for twenty years remained a dead letter, the Mormons regarding it as unconstitutional, since it infringed upon a principle of their religion, and many non-Mormons, including men high in the councils of the nation sharing the same view. It was declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States in January, 1879, a test case—that of the United States vs. George Reynolds—having been submitted in order to draw forth a decision upon the subject from that august tribunal.

In March, 1882, Congress enacted the so-called Edmunds Law, under which an anti-polygamy crusade was inaugurated in Utah, Idaho and Arizona, wherever the



ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL (CATHOLIC).

or suffering injuries from which they never recovered. The exchequer of the Federal courts was swollen to repletion from fines collected in polygamous cases, and the penitentiaries were crowded with convicts for conscience sake. Nearly a thousand convictions under the anti-polygamy statutes testify to the rigor of the crusade and the sincerity of the Mormon people in the crucial test of their integrity. Scarcely a man, and not one woman—for the women and children were imprisoned also—were weakened under the terrible strain brought to bear by the

Tueker Law, under which most of the property of the Mormon Church was forfeited and escheated to the Government. Upon the sufferings inflicted during that period of trouble no citizen of Utah loves to dwell. From 1884 to 1890 the Territory was raked from one end to the other as with a sharp-toothed harrow, and the Church made to weep bitter and even bloody tears. Hordes of deputy marshals, turned loose upon the helpless community, hunted their victims with the assiduity of sleuth-hounds. Men and women were agonized to an extent almost unbearable. One man—a Mormon citizen of high repute—was shot and killed by an over-zealous deputy, who, indicted and tried for manslaughter, was acquitted in the District Court. Delicate women, fleeing from arrest, often in the night-time, died from terror, exposure and exhaustion,



ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL (EPISCOPAL).

a victim of the crusade, a martyr to his religious convictions.

With the advent into power of his successor, President Wilford Woodruff, came in September, 1890, the Manifesto, discontinuing the practice of plural marriage. The people were told by their leader that the Lord accepted of their sacrifices, and desired them now to submit to the law of the land. They obeyed. An era of good feeling ensued. Mormons and Gentiles affiliated socially and politically and were friendly as never before.

iron hand of the Government through its local representatives, and purchased immunity from persecution by a "promise to obey." Among those who went to prison rather than be false to their convictions and renounce a principle of their religion, were Lorenzo Snow, George Q. Cannon and Francis M. Lyman, three of the Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Hundreds of other Elders—among the most reputable in the community—were fined and imprisoned for like cause, and nearly all the Church leaders were driven into exile. The settlements of the Saints in Mexico and Canada were greatly strengthened by emigrations from Utah and Arizona during this troubled period. President John Taylor, who had succeeded Brigham Young as the head of the Church, died in exile, July 25th, 1887,



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

of mind and body unimpaired, he has taken hold of the helm of the Church with a strong and steady hand. A natural financier, his first moves have been largely of a financial character, to relieve the Church of the heavy burden under which it has labored ever since its finances were crippled by the confiscation of its property under the Edmunds-Tucker Act. President Snow is also a man of fine spiritual perceptions, of literary tastes and poetic temperment, and possesses to a marked degree the love and confidence of his people. His two counselors

Local political lines, upon which a long and bitter fight had been waged, were obliterated, and the citizens generally, regardless of past prejudices and affiliations, divided on national party lines as Democrats and Republicans. Presidents Harrison and Cleveland, in successive proclamations, pardoned all polygamists, and the Mormon Church property, confiscated under the operations of the Edmunds-Tucker Law, was restored by act of Congress to its rightful owner. Utah, a Territory since 1850, was on January 4, 1896, admitted into the Union as a State.

The present leader of the Latter-day Saints is Lorenzo Snow, who on September 13th, 1898, eleven days after the death of Wilford Woodruff, succeeded him as President and as Prophet, Seer and Revelator. Eighty-seven years of age, but with power



SALT LAKE CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING.



FORT DOUGLAS PARADE GROUNDS.



FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Apostles; then come the First Seven Presidents of Seventies, the Patriarch and the Presiding Bishopric—the last-named High Priests having charge of the temporalities of the Church under the direction of the First Presidency. Each division called a Stake is presided over by three High Priests, who, with a High Council of twelve members, administer its affairs subject to the control of the General Authorities. A Stake—which term in a territorial sense is usually synonymous with County—is subdivided into Wards; each presided over by a

in the Presidency of the Church, are George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith, both able and distinguished men.

The prospects of Mormonism were never brighter than now. Its devotees in all the world number about three hundred thousand souls, mostly dwelling in the "Stakes of Zion," of which there are forty-five located in the Rocky Mountain region, from Canada to Mexico. The outside missions number fourteen, and comprise most of the countries of the globe. The Mormon Church is recognized as the most complete and effective in existence, surpassing even that of the powerful Roman Catholic Church. Without entering into a detailed description of it, suffice it to say that at the head of the Church are three High Priests, constituting the First Presidency, and next in authority to these are the Twelve



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Bishoprie, under whom are Priests, Teachers and Deacons, officers in the Aaronic Priesthood, as High Prests, Seventies and Elders are officers in the Melehesidek Priesthood. The High Councils are the appellate courts of the Church, the Bishops' courts being the lower tribunals. The extreme penalty imposed by these courts is excommunication. The present personnel of the First Presidency has been given; that of the Twelve Apostles is as follows: Brigham Young, Francis M. Lyman, John Henry Smith, George Teasdale, Heber J. Grant, John W. Tylor, Marriner W. Merrill, Anthon H. Lund, Mathias F. Cowley, Abraham O. Woodruff, Rudger Clawson and Reed Smoot.

Utah has had fifteen Governors, all but two of them non-Mormons and all but one appointed by the President of the United States. The solitary exception is the present Governor, Heber M. Wells, son of General Daniel H. Wells, deceased, formerly a leader among the Latter-day Saints. Governor Wells is the first Mormon Executive since Governor Young. He was elected in November, 1895, and installed in January, 1896; he was re-elected November, 1900. The other State offices are about equally divided between the two classes of the community. The population of the State has always been overwhelmingly Mormon.



THE SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Among the many points of interest in and around the metropolis of Mormondom are the Temple, the Tabernacle, the Lion and Bee-Hive Houses, the Guardo House, the Eagle Gate and the Theatre; all projected by Brigham Young, and completed, with one exception, during his lifetime. The exception is the Temple—the sixth one erected by the Saints—begun in April, 1853, and finished and dedicated in April, 1893. The Tabernacle has an auditorium capable of holding ten thousand people, and contains one of the finest organs in the world; the Tabernacle Choir, a famous body of singers, carried off the second prize in a choral contest at the World's Fair in 1893. The Lion and Bee-Hive Houses were President Young's residences, and the Eagle Gate stands on the spot that was once the entrance to his premises. Other objects of note are the Assembly Hall, the City and County Building, the Saltair Pavilion, the Garfield Bathing Resort, Fort Douglas, the Pioneer Monument, and last, but not least, the grave of Brigham Young. Fort Douglas, on the hill east of the city, was founded by General P. E. Conner, commanding the California and Nevada Volunteers, in October, 1862. Saltair on the Lake shore, erected in 1893 by Mormon capital, is a most beautiful specimen of architecture, and without doubt the most magnificent bathing pavilion on the face of the globe. Another attraction and pleasure resort, quite as unique, is the Salt Palace. Aside from these, Utah has many other

notable structures, such as the State University at Salt Lake City and branch at Cedar, the Agricultural College and Brigham Young College at Logan, the Brigham Young Academy at Provo and branch at Fort Cameron (Beaver), the St. George, Logan and Manti Temples, and the numerous handsome church and school edifices that dot the landscape in every direction. The free school system of Salt Lake City is one of the finest in the Western country. Utah with her wonderful climate, her unlimited resources and countless attractions, offers the greatest inducements to capital seeking investment and to people in quest of homes.

—o:O:o—

A Typical Mormon Hymn.

By Eliza R. Snow.

O my Father, thou that dwellest
In the high and glorious place!
When shall I regain thy presence,
And again behold thy face?
In thy holy habitation,
Did my spirit once reside?
In my first primeval childhood,
Was I nurtured near thy side.
For a wise and glorious purpose
Thou hast placed me here on earth,
And withheld the recollection
Of my former friends and birth.
Yet ofttimes a secret something
Whispered, "you're a stranger here;"
And I felt that I had wandered
From a more exalted sphere.

I had learned to call thee Father,
Through thy Spirit from on high;
But, until the Key of Knowledge
Was restored, I knew not why.
In the heavens are parents single?
No, the thought makes reason stare!
Truth is reason; truth eternal
Tells me I've a mother there.
When I leave this frail existence,
When I lay this mortal by,
Father, Mother, may I meet you
In your royal courts on high?
Then, at length, when I've completed
All you sent me forth to do,
With your mutual approbation
Let me come and dwell with you.



GARFIELD BEACH (Reached by O. S. L. Railway).



. SALT AIR BEACH PAVILION.

NOTEWORTHY INSTITUTIONS.

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The University of Utah.

The University of Utah (the State University) now comprises three schools: the School of Arts and Sciences, the State School of Mines, and the State Normal School. To meet the demands of students from different parts of the State where there are no high schools, a Preparatory department is maintained.

The University was established in 1850 by legislative enactment, but existed in most part only in name until 1869, when Dr. John R. Park was chosen as its President. Since 1869 it has grown gradually until now it is the foremost educational institution in the whole intermountain region.

It is located adjacent to Salt Lake City, on its beautiful new site on the east bench which overlooks the City, Valley, and the Great Salt Lake. With the snow-capped mountains inclosing the valley, the view as seen from the University site is made one of the grandest in the United States.

The cut on the opposite page shows the Library Building, one of the three large buildings completed in the fall of 1900. There are two more now under way of construction. In the fall of the present year, 1901, there will be ready for occupancy, therefore, five fine new buildings, all well lighted, heated and ventilated; namely, the Library, Physical Science or Engineering, the Museum or School of Mines, the Normal, and Shop Buildings.

All the buildings except the one for shops are three stories high, and from 120 to 140 feet long, and from 62 to 68 feet wide. Each one is especially constructed to suit the particular kind of work for which it is to be used.

The Physical Science Building is essentially a laboratory building, for it is used for work in Chemistry, Metallurgy, Physics, and Mechanical Drawing. The arrangement and equipment of this building are of the most modern character and indeed unique.



LIBRARY BUILDING UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

The Museum Building is arranged for class and laboratory work in Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, and Physiology, with laboratories and class rooms and working museums, all carefully fitted up for the purpose for which they are to be used. This building also has a large, fine auditorium and a gymnasium. The auditorium is to be used for a study room and also for all kinds of students' gatherings. The gymnasium is fitted up with the various kinds of apparatus used in physical development and supplied with shower baths and other conveniences, in every way suitable to fulfill the needs of gymnastic work.

The Shop Building is so constructed as to make it convenient and most suitable in every way for all sorts of work with the best kinds of machinery, for carpentry and pattern making, forging, casting and moulding and engine testing.

The Library and Normal Buildings are constructed especially for the work to be accomplished in them, and provided with facilities and conveniences unsurpassed in most other like institutions.

The professors and instructors in the different schools of the University are specialists in their several departments and nearly all have done work in, or are graduates from, the best Universities in the United States.

—o:O:o—

Salt Lake Business College.

One of the most important institutions of the State is the Salt Lake Business College, the oldest, the largest, and most successful business college in the West. It was established in 1888, and for several years had a steady growth. In 1899, when Prof. Joseph Nelson became its President, the college put on its seven league boots. The next year it had grown to such an extent that it had to seek a new home. It found one in the Zion's Savings Bank Building, where it is at present located. The fact that there was not a vacant seat in the College this year speaks volumes for the Institution. It has a corps of thorough, practical business teachers, men who have achieved high honors in their respective departments.

During the thirteen years of its existence the Salt Lake Business College has turned out thousands of young men and women, who are making their mark in the business world. It took them in in a rough state; it



ZION'S SAVINGS BANK & SALT LAKE BUSINESS COLLEGE

polished them and sent them out a credit to themselves, their employees and the institution itself.

After taking a course in the Salt Lake Business College, a young man can go out and make his way in the world; he requires no bolstering up; he can stand alone; his success is assured.

This Institution furnishes hundreds of young people with pleasant and profitable positions every year. It is a credit to the State.

—o:O:o—

Zion's Savings Bank.

Zion's Savings Bank & Trust Company is one of the historic institutions of our State. Founded on August 6th, 1873, by Brigham Young and his associates, it has ever been prominently before the people of the State, and while its growth at first was slow, it has been constant and steady.

At the present time it has opened 27,770 accounts, with aggregate deposits of \$2,682,605.30. These accounts are opened by all classes and quite frequently by children and married women, who, under the laws of Utah, have a right to open accounts in their own names subject to their own order without the interference of any other person.



OQUIRRH SCHOOL BUILDING.

The smallest amount received is \$1.00, and no limit is placed as to larger amounts to be received, although deposits in excess of \$5,000 are only received upon special arrangement made with the President or Cashier of the bank.

Many deposits are received from other lands and the institution although small compared with some of the great financial institutions of the money-centers, has an international reputation for stability and fair dealing.

The bank building, which is shown herewith, is located at No. 1 Main Street, at the South-east intersection of East Temple and South Temple Streets, and the statue of Brigham Young, surmounting the Pioneer Monument, is placed to face toward the Bank and the outstretched arm of the great pioneer leader to point to its doors.

—o:O:o—

Saint Mark's Hospital

St. Mark's Hospital was first established in 1872, and was the first hospital in the State. Through the earnest work and energy of its founders it soon became a powerful factor in this community and a great blessing to



JACKSON SCHOOL.

is frequently called into service. The Hamilton wing was opened in 1897 and named after Dr. Hamilton.

—o:O:o—

The Salt Lake Private Hospital.

A little over a year ago the Salt Lake Private Hospital was established for the accommodation of that large class of persons who dread the removal from home life and comforts necessitated by a stay in the larger hospitals.

the mining camps around. It was incorporated in 1878 and continued its useful work in the building at the corner of Fifth East and Third South streets until the autumn of 1893, when these buildings were abandoned and the main building of the present hospital was occupied.

The Hospital is pleasantly located at the north of the city, and commands a beautiful view of the surrounding mountains and valley.

The building has two wings, each four stories high, and contains several large wards besides a great number of large, commodious private rooms, operating room, laboratory, offices, etc., and an Episcopal chapel. The most modern surgical appliances and apparatus are in use, and the most noted physicians of the State in attendance. An X-Ray machine is in the laboratory and



MERCUR, Seat of famous Golden Gate & Mercur Mines (Reached by O. S. L. Ry).



EUREKA, seat of the famous Mammoth & Grand Central Mines (Reached by R. G. W. & O. S. L. Rys).



LOWELL SCHOOL.

years in preparing themselves for their great work, the proper education of youth. It is located in Salt Lake City; is easy of access by rail from the North, South, East and West. The object of the Academy is to prepare young ladies for any sphere of life to which they may be called; to give a thorough knowledge of letters, science and art, based upon a solid moral and Christian education. As true education consists in the harmonious development of the moral, intellectual and physical qualities, a system that ignores or neglects any of these elements of

This institution offers all the comforts of a home with all the advantages of a hospital. Patients from outside the city will find it especially convenient. It is justly popular with lying-in women. Patrons are allowed their choice of physicians.

The hospital is located at 352 East First South Street, in a quiet residence district only three and a half blocks from Main Street. A physician is resident at the hospital and skilled nurses are constantly in attendance. All surgical and non-contagious medical affections are received.

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St. Mary's Academy.

This Institution, established in 1875, is under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, from the well-known and justly celebrated St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, Indiana, where they spend many



OLD FOLK'S DAY AT LAGOON.



BRYANT SCHOOL.

The best systems of instruction are adopted, and the best authors selected for each branch, including art and music.

—o:O:o—

Rowland Hall, Episcopal School for Girls.

Rowland Hall, an Episcopal Church school for girls, was established for the convenience of those desiring to prepare their daughters for Eastern colleges or to give them a finished education without send-

the triple culture of the heart, mind and body—must be radically defective. Hence, the care taken at St. Mary's to strengthen the heart as well as the mind, the soul as well as the body—to prepare young ladies to not only grace society with their accomplishments but honor and edify it by their virtues.

The Academy buildings, of brick, with stone trimmings, are spacious, comfortable and commodious—admirably adapted, in every respect, to the object in view at their erection. Modern improvements in light, heat, ventilation and for the safety of the pupils are employed. There are extensive and beautiful recreation grounds provided.

The course of studies in the various departments is as extensive and thorough as long experience in teaching and a large and capable staff of teachers can make it.



ROWLAND HALL SCHOOL.

secure the order and comfort of the home, and the progress and well-being of the pupils. The Rowland Hall certificate admits to Smith and Wellesley Colleges.

ing them East. The advantages offered are fully equal to those of other schools of the same character in the Eastern States. The aim of the school is to give thorough intellectual training, combined with social culture and Christian influence. Special attention is given to the manners, habits and conversation of pupils, as well as to their studies. It is the endeavor to instruct the conscience, to instill just principles of action, and to cultivate the love of doing right, making government easy, by teaching pupils to govern themselves. There are, therefore, very few rules laid down; only such as are necessary to



(DeBowzek Eng. Co., S. L. C.)

THE SALT PALACE, Salt Lake City.



THE LATE FRED. H. AUERBACH'S GRAVE.

F. H. Auerbach's Grave.

One of the grandest finished graves in the West is that of the late Fred H. Auerbach, which is located in the Jewish Cemetery on the south side of the City Cemetery, and a cut of which accompanies this sketch. In life Mr. Auerbach was perhaps the most popular Hebrew in Utah. He made a record for philanthropy in his public life that his friends are justly proud of, for while he was building up an immense fortune by his business tact and industry, he was giving to public charities and needy individuals with a liberality indicative of the good Samaritan. Mr. Auerbach's name will be long and favorably remembered in Utah. The grave lot is surrounded by a beautifully designed iron fence, and a massive marble stone and a marble seat are placed at the head and foot of the grave. The stone work,

principally done by an Eastern firm, cost over \$5000. The fence was designed in Germany, especially for this grave, and the design was executed by Crager Wire and Iron Works, Salt Lake City. A visit to the grave while at the City Cemetery would well repay anyone for the time spent. The Cragers manufacture Iron Fences, Bank, Office and Counter Railings, Flower Stands, Etc. The finest work in these particular lines, in Utah, is found in their work, as also Electro plating in Silver Nickel and Copper in all the latest finishes. Prices or other information will be furnished by calling on or addressing by mail or phone, Crager Wire & Iron Works, 527-29-31, State Street. Phone 1067-K.



ROYAL GORGE, on D. & R. G. Railway.



DOUBLE CIRCLE, on R. G. W. Railway.

BANCROFT



ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL.

of the mountains and meander through the vales. It has a number of fresh water lakes of considerable size, and that wonderful inland sea, the Great Salt Lake, is a far-famed feature of its topography. Within the border lines of the State there exists a most remarkable variety of country, containing many unique features, and some that have made it world-famous, such as the Grand Canyons of the Colorado, and other wild scenery of the Southern portion of the State. Lying between lofty mountain ranges are beautiful and verdent valleys, capable of

Resources and Attractions of Utah.

Utah occupies an important position in the trans-Mississippi group of States. It adjoins Colorado, Nevada, Arizona and Idaho. It is 275 miles in width and 345 in length. The splendid Wasatch Mountains sweep down its center and the Uinta

range crosses its upper half. Over a hundred streams rise in the tops



THE SALT LAKE PRIVATE HOSPITAL.



WILLIAMSON MANAGER THE CO
DUNFER



St. Mary's Cathedral.
All Hallows' College.

CATHOLIC BUILDINGS. New Cathedral,
Kearns' St. Ann's, Orphanage.

St. Mary's Academy.
Holy Cross Hospital.



ST. MARKS CATHEDRAL, EPISCOPAL.

other State in the Union contains within its borders such a variety of resources. No other State could be so nearly independent and self-supplying. If intercourse were totally cut off from the outside, there are very few of the necessaries or luxuries of life that could not be produced within the boundaries of Utah in abundance. It is an empire within itself. The fact will be easily

sustaining a very large population, and affording a variety of scenery that makes the whole State singularly attractive and a charming place of abode. A greater portion of its area constitutes the eastern and fruitful portions of the Great Basin,—that strange region whose waters are lost in the earth and never reach the ocean. The eastern half of the State is drained into the Colorado. The population of Utah is about 250,000; its area 87,730 square miles

The mountain chains usually run north and south, and nearly all of them contain zones of precious metals.

Probably no



ST. MARK'S CATHEDRAL, INTERIOR.



ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.

and the fruit grower; the foot hill slopes and terraces for the sheep raiser; the mountains for the miner; the scenery and hunting among the mountains, the water fowl and grouse of the prairies for the pleasure seeker; the thermal springs, the Salt Lake air and bathing for the invalid, and plenty of opportunity for enterprising men.

The people of Utah are fraternal, progressive and well abreast of the American tide of advancement; in each town and hamlet there is a marked degree of ambition towards refinement and intellectual development,—there is not a settlement without its literary society,—and in music, painting oratory, social culture and in general educational matters, the people rank with any Western commonwealth.

realized by a study of her endless variety of agricultural and mineral products. Although it is but fifty years since settlement began in Utah, the extraordinary scope of our possibilities in mining, agriculture, industry, in ranch and range production, and internal commerce already developed, proves this beyond question; and much of what is now imported might easily be produced in our midst, should it become necessary.

With every variety of climate when is generally salubrious and agreeable, there are the valleys for the farmer, the gardener,



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Prop. Coalter's Music Store.



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CLARA I. COLBURNE, Principal,

Salt Lake City.

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Salt Lake City, Utah.

Incorporated 1879.

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